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These are on the whole minor faults. The narrative is well wrought, the analysis of facts and presentation of conclusions is incisive. This book is a distinctly valuable contribution.

STANLEY K. HORNBECK.

Japan in World Politics. By K. K. KAWAKAMI. (New York: The Macmillan Company. 1917.)

This is a discussion, in the main, of two topics; first, the Japanese question in America, second, the Japanese question in China. About equal space is devoted to the two subjects. The Americo-Japanese problem has three phases,—the immigration of Japanese laborers into the United States, the anti-Japanese agitation in the Pacific coast states, and the conflict of American and Japanese interests in China. Of these three only the second is likely to cause a break in the existing friendly relations of the two powers, for Japan would not fight for the right of free immigration any more than the United States would for her commercial interests in China. An extension of the privilege of naturalization to Japanese residing in the United States would remove the real menace of the Japanese problem. The origin of the Japanese question in China the author finds in the “instinct of self-preservation” as it exists in his nation. China has long been the prey of the western nations, spheres of influence have been set up by the British, French, and Russians, territory has been seized by the same powers, and concessions for railways, mines, fisheries, etc., have been wrested from the middle kingdom. Japan alone of all the powers has fought for the “open door” and the “integrity of China” and she has done so as a measure of self-preservation.

The logic of this explanation of Japan’s Chinese policy, as well as of much else in the book, has a decided Teutonic flavor, but in spite of that defect and of the general tone of hostility toward the powers interested in China, especially Great Britain, this book is worthy of one of Japan’s cleverest propagandists operating in the American field.

W. W. McLAREN.

Williams College.

International Conventions and Third States. By RONALD F. ROXBURGH. (New York: Longmans, Green and Company. 1917. Pp. xvi, 199.)

The anarchy of the world war has impressed upon the general public a fact hitherto appreciated only by students of international law, that

a large part of the field of international relations remains uncovered by any definite rules of law. For it was a common fault of the past, and one not altogether absent from the works of jurists, to speak of a law where there was no law but only a moral obligation, to regard an agreement between two or more of the great powers as being of international force, and to accept the declarations of international conferences as having absolute rather than qualified value, as being permanent sources of law rather than occasional expressions of international aspirations. In consequence whatever contributes to the elucidation of the actual rules of international conduct, or, where these are lacking, whatever contributes to the formulation of a rational code of conduct based upon the legal experience of the several states, is of value in the solution of the now pressing problem of the reorganization of law and order between the nations.

The present volume is the second of a series dealing with international law and diplomacy prepared under the editorship of Dr. Oppenheim of Cambridge University. Its object is to present a study of the legal position of third states with respect to international conventions which directly or indirectly affect them, but to which they are not a party. Owing to the uncertainty of the practice of nations in the matter the author has thought it wise to precede his study of the facts by a consideration of third parties and contracts in municipal law, together with a summary of the opinions of publicists; he is then enabled to determine what is the value of the precedents of diplomatic practice as possibly establishing a general rule of international law. After the chapters dealing with the more immediate aspects of his subject the author discusses in chapter VI the development of conventional into customary law, by which treaties between a few of the great powers have, without being explicitly adhered to by other states, gradually won their way to international acceptance in the form of custom embodying the implicit consent of the nations at large. In this way the rules of diplomatic precedence established at the congresses of Vienna and Aix-la-Chapelle have developed from an agreement between several states into the customary practice of the world.

It must be confessed that the author's treatment of his subject is somewhat sketchy and not at all points conclusive. Fuller discussion might have been given to the subject of treaties incidentally injurious to third states, which is indeed ruled out by the author's description of his subject (§1), but which he introduces as it were accidentally, and which is quite as important a way in which treaties may affect

third states as is the bestowal of rights or the imposition of obligations. Rules are offered for the distinction between incidental injury and the violation of the legal rights of third states, but too few precedents from international relations are presented to show how far the rules have a practical value. The question of the accession or adhesion of third parties to a treaty concluded between two or more others is, in that such accession constitutes a new treaty, sufficiently distinct from the general question of "treaties beneficial to third states" to have escaped being treated under that chapter heading. It might perhaps have been a better arrangement to have made the study of municipal law follow rather than precede the precedents of diplomatic practice; so that the value of the municipal law as a basis of constructive reform might have been more readily grasped. But these are minor points and they do not prevent us from agreeing with the learned editor that the author has "brought together a considerable amount of material, and that he has come to very valuable conclusions which require thorough examination and consideration." Students will look forward with renewed interest to the volumes yet to appear in the series.

C. G. FENWICK.

Bryn Mawr College.

A Guide to Diplomatic Practice. By the RT. HON. SIR ERNEST SATOW, G.C.M.G., LL.D., D.C.L. Two volumes. (London: Longmans, Green and Company. 1917. Pp. xxii, 407; ix, 405.)

This work, the first systematic treatise of its kind in the English language, deals with the mechanics of international relations. Its best known prototype in a continental tongue is *Le Guide Diplomatique* of Charles Martens, the latest edition of which was brought out by Geffcken in 1866. Such a work is of use primarily to those who are charged with the actual conduct of international affairs either in foreign offices or as members of the diplomatic corps, but its appeal is not limited to that circle. It contains chapters which no serious student of international law can afford to neglect. Its distinguished author's long experience as a representative of Great Britain in many lands is a sufficient assurance of its authoritative character as a statement of diplomatic methods and procedure, and many of its chapters throw light upon questions of substantive law.

The work is divided into thirty-four chapters which are grouped in three books entitled Diplomacy in General, Diplomatic Agents, and